THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DEBIPROSAD PAL): (a) to (c) The names of public sector banks in which posts of Chairman & Managing Directors/Executive Directors are vacant and the dates from which these are vacant are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Post	Date from which vacant
1.	State Bank of India	Chairman	1.9.95
2.	State Bank of India	Managing Director	1.12.93
3.	State Bank of India	Managing Director	1.10.95
4.	Indian Overseas Bank	Chairman & Managing Director	1.8.94
5.	Canara Bank	Executive Director	1.11.94
6.	Punjab National Bank	Executive Director	1.12.94
7.	Bank of Maharashtra	Executive Director	30.1.95
8.	Syndicate Bank	Executive Director	15.3.95
9.	Bank of Baroda	Executive Director	1.4.95
10.	Union Bank of India	Executive Director	1.7.95
11.	Indian Bank	Executive Director	1.11.95

(d) Necessary action has been initiated for filling up these vacancies.

Growing Fiscal Deficit

*28. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the Hindustan Times dated 14th November, 1995 captioned "Finance Minister for tighter control over expenditure so as to check the growing fiscal deficit of the Government;

(b) whether Government have suffered a loss of Rs. 276 crores this year alone due to the failure of the Excise Department to check fraud cases in time by certain manufacturing companies particularly the cigarette manufacturers;

(c) if so, what stern measures Government propose to take to bring to book the tax evaders, plug the loopholes in the machinery and full audit of misuse of MODVAT credit; and

(d) what are the names of 25 top tax evader companies/undertakings in the country found guilty during 1995-96 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) to (d) Attention has been drawn to a news item in the Hindustan Times of November 14, 1995 under the caption "Finance Minister for tighter control over expenditure".

In case of exports under the Value Based Advance Licensing Scheme, some of the exporters are reported to have availed MODVAT credit irregularly to the extent of Rs. 276 Crores approx. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 181 Crores has already been reversed.

As regards Cigarette manufacturers, the department has detected a few cases of evasion during the year details of which are provided in statement-I (*see* below).

In respect of the VABAL Scheme, the earlier exemption from payment of the Additional Customs Duty (eqivalent) to central excise duty on inputs imported has been withdrawn. The result is that imported inputs, with few exceptions, have to pay additional duty of customs. MODVAT credit on inputs is no longer required. The other measures taken to detect tax evasion include intensification of anti-evasion activities i.e. intelligence collection, active suveillance over suspect units and special audit of units where availment of MODVAT credit is abnormally high.

The particulars regarding 25 top manufacturing units against whom show cause notices for alleged evasion of central excise duty have been issued during 1995-96 are furnished in the statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Cases Booked Against Cigarette Manufacturers during 1995 (upto 30.09.1995)

Cases where SCN issued	(Rs. in Crores)
1. M/s. M.P. Tobacco Ltd.	49.64
2. M/s. Kanpur Cigarettes Ltd.	29.53
3. M/s. Tirupati Cigarettes Ltd	43.67
4. M/s. Nalanda Tobacco Company	3.50
	126.34

Statement-II

List of top 25 Manufacturing Units against whom show cause notices have been issued during 1995-96

Name of the Party	Amount of duty involved (in crores)	Detected by
1. M/s. M.P. Tobacco Co. Ltd.	49.64	DG(AE)
2. M/s. Tirupathi Cigarettes Ltd.	43.67	-do-
3. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	30.41	CCE, Aurangabad
4. M/s. Kanpur Cigarettes Ltd.	29.53	DG(AE)
5. M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd., Gurgaon	17.58	CCE, Delhi
6. M/s. BPL Ltd.	12.68	CCE, Bangalore.
7. M/s. IPCL, Vadodara	11.91	CCE, Vadodara.
8. M/s. Birla Tyres, Balasore.	10.35	CCE, Bhubaneswar
9. M/s. Technocraft Industries Ltd.	10.31	CCE, Bombay-III
10. M/s. Prince Gutka Ltd. Noida.	9.64	DG(AE)
11. M/s. Grand Foundry	8.59	CCE, Bombay-III
12. M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd.	8.13	CCE, Bombay-III
13. M/s. Torrent Gujarat Bio-Tech Ltd.	7.41	CCE, Vadodara
14. M/s. HCL - HP Ltd. Noida	6.55	CCE, Meerut
15. M/s. Hot Line Glass Industries	5.11	CCE, Indore
16. M/s. Steel Company Ltd., Baruch	5.11	CCE, Vadodara
17. M/s. GNFC Ltd., Baruch.	4.35	CCE, Vadodara
18. M/s. Ponds India Ltd.	4.11	CCE, Trichy.
19. M/s. Jagatpal Premchand P. Ltd.	4.04	DG(AE).

Name of the Party	Amount of duty involved (in crores)	Detected by
20. M/s. SAIL, Mandi	4.01	CCE, Chandigarh.
21. M/s. Tetragon Chemicals (P) Ltd.	3.99	CCE, Bangalore
22. M/s. Dabur India Ltd.	3.86	CCE, Meerut.
23. M/s. Nalanda Tobacco Company	3.50	DG(AE)
24. M/s. Atlantic Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.	3.31	CCE, Goa.
25. M/s. Mardia Steel Ltd., Ratlam	2.64	CCE, Indore

Representation regarding daily flights to Aurangabad

*29. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from a Member of Parliament regarding daily flight of IC 491 and IC 492 to Aurangabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Requests have been received from some Members of Parliament for daily flight of IC491/IC492 on sector Delhi-Jaipur-Udaipur-Aurangabad-Bombay and return.

(c) Due to crew constraints, Indian Airlines is, at present, not in a position to increase frequency of its flight IC491/IC492.

रुपए का अवमूल्यन

*30. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:**
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ माह पूर्व देश में रुपए का पुनः अवमूल्यन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी ऋण की राशि में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान रुपए का बार-बार अवमूल्यन किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो रुपए का अवमूल्यन किस-किस तारीख को किया गया और प्रत्येक बार इसके परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी ऋण की राशि में कितनी वृद्धि हुई?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ० देबी प्रसाद पाल): (क) से (घ) अन्य मुद्राओं के संबंध में रुपए की विनिमय दर अत्यधिक अस्थिरता और अनुमान का सामना करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा उपयुक्त हस्तक्षेप के अधीन विदेशी मुद्रा बाजारों में पूर्ति और मांग की शक्तियों द्वारा निर्धारित होती है। इस प्रणाली में अवमूल्यन का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, जिसका सामान्यतः अर्थ रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित आधिकारिक विनिमय दर में विवेकाधीन परिवर्तन होता है। तथापि, विनिमय दर बाजार की दशाओं के प्रत्युत्तर में घट-बढ़ हो सकती है। सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1995 में विदेशी मुद्रा बाजार में काफी अस्थिरता हुई थी जिससे रुपया-डालर दर में मूल्यह्रास हुआ भारत का विदेशी ऋण कई मुद्राओं में मूल्यवर्गित किया जाता है और ऋण की वापसी अदायगी मूल्यवर्ग की विदेशी मुद्रा में करनी होती है जब तक ऋण करार किसी भिन्न मुद्रा में भुगतान निर्दिष्ट नहीं करता। इसलिए, रुपए की विनिमय दर में घट-बढ़ का संबंधित विदेशी मुद्राओं में विदेश ऋण देयता के बोझ पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। तथापि, विदेशी मुद्राओं की तुलना में रुपए की दर में घट-बढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप रुपए के रूप में मापित विदेशी ऋण देयता में वृद्धि अथवा कमी होगी। ऐसा ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है, रुपए की विनिमय दर दिन प्रतिदिन के आधार पर दोनों दिशाओं में संचलित होती है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप, रुपए में बकाया विदेश ऋण देयता एक दिन में कई बार बदलती रहती है। इन परिस्थितियों में, विनिमय दर में दिन प्रतिदिन की घट-बढ़ के कारण रुपए के रूप में विदेशी ऋण में वृद्धि अथवा कमी का हिसाब लगाना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।